

UNDER FIRE OF THE PROSECUTOR

Nan Patterson on the Rack.

Relentless Questions of the Cross-Examination Begins.

Mr. Young Carried Revolver and Threatened to Kill Husband or the "Other Woman."

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—After a day of torment, facing the merciless cross-examination of Prosecutor Rand, Nan Patterson today, when her trial for the murder of Caesar Young was resumed, was forced to tell the story of her life with the former show-girl, who was the victim of the crime.

For several hours she sat under the questioning of the Assistant District Attorney, who probed the events of her life from the day she met Caesar Young, for the killing of whom she is being tried, till the moment of his death.

In detail was so trivial as to escape the attention of the State's attorney, but scarcely an exception the accused actress provided a marvel of self-control.

Only once did Mr. Rand confuse her. In going over the conversation between her and Young at the Gravesend track, Miss Patterson testified that Young gave as a reason for killing her the fact that he was afraid Mr. Young might harm him or the actress.

Miss Patterson finally admitted that she recalled only an incident which had happened in San Francisco.

Her Answers Frank.

At times she parried the sharp questions of her inquisitor, but when he pinned her down to a definite question her answer was frankness itself. Miss Patterson talked in a low, clear voice, punctuating her evidence here and there with expressions of much spirit. In the face of one of her answers she exclaimed, in a tone ringing with sincerity:

"I have always tried to be truthful and honorable."

Miss Patterson was led over the same ground today as yesterday, but in a manner manifestly different, for today she was under the rapid-fire questioning of the man who had handled the case against her, and legal pitfalls were everywhere.

There were few striking admissions by the witness, despite the very searching questions asked. Noticeable among them, however, was the story of the money given by the bookmaker to the Pattersons during their acquaintance. At one time the sum was \$3,500; at another, \$3,500, and at another \$15,000. She did not know the total amount and would not state whether it would total \$30,000, but acknowledged that Young was a very generous man and gave her money whenever she asked.

Afraid of Mrs. Young.

Miss Patterson said that Young was afraid of Mrs. Young, and that she, too, was afraid of her. She said that she had been with Young for some time, and that she had seen him with other women. She said that she had seen him with a woman named Julia, and that she had seen him with a woman named Mary.

Scared to Judge and Jury.

Acting from the chair, she bowed to the judge and the jury, who were seated on either side of her. She said that she was very nervous, and that she was very afraid of them. She said that she was very afraid of the judge, and that she was very afraid of the jury.

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C. Schramm Gives Guarantee Bond With Mi-o-na, Nature's Remedy for Indigestion.

Read the following plain and positive guarantee that F. C. Schramm gives with every box of Mi-o-na that he sells:

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F. C. Schramm hereby agrees to refund the money paid for Mi-o-na, if the purchaser is not satisfied with the results of its use. If the purchaser is not satisfied with the results of its use, he may return the box to F. C. Schramm, and he will refund the money if it costs nothing to cure. Begin its use to-day with the knowledge that F. C. Schramm will refund the money if it costs nothing to cure.

Young in rebuttal. In her testimony she said she had purchased the tickets for the trip abroad for herself and husband and that she had done so at the instigation of Mr. Young.

When both sides rested, Judge Davis said he wished the case to go to the jury tomorrow, and after a conference between opposing counsel, it was agreed that the closing speeches should be limited to three hours each.

Mr. Levy will speak in the morning and Mr. Rand in the afternoon. Judge Davis will deliver his charge, and then the fate of the former show-girl will rest in the hands of the jury.

DEFENDANT UNDER FIRE.

Relentless Cross-Examination of Nan Patterson Begins.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The most trying ordeal of her life confronted Nan Patterson today, when her trial for the murder of Caesar Young was resumed.

That of yesterday, when she was forced to tell the story of her life with Caesar Young before the curious crowd that jammed the courtroom, was severe for her, and she plainly showed the strain of the experience when she stepped down from the stand at its conclusion.

Then, however, she was in the hands of her friends. Little by little the painful story was drawn from her by the kindly questioning of her own counsel, whose effort was directed toward making the recital as easy as possible.

Today all was changed. Before her when she resumed her place in the witness chair the girl saw not the man who had labored for months to prove her innocence, but the public prosecutor, who labored just as strenuously all the time to have her branded as a murderess. Instead of the solicitous, kindly guiding questioning which characterized the direct questioning of yesterday she knew that for hours she would be obliged to submit to a most galling cross-fire of questions she would not care to hear.

Today's scenes around the Criminal court building were only a repetition of those of yesterday. Early in the day the vanguard began to arrive, hoping to gain an advantageous position in the courtroom.

Cross-Examination Begins.

Mr. Rand began the cross-examination.

The story of her meeting with Caesar Young in July, 1901, while on a trip bound for California with a theatrical company was retold.

"Did Mr. Young give you money when you came back East?"

"Yes."

"How much did he give you?"

"I think \$2500."

"Just for two weeks?"

"Yes."

"You knew all the time that Young was a married man?"

"Yes."

"When she went to the Imperial hotel to live she registered as Mrs. J. T. Patterson, she said, and Young came to see her every morning."

"Why did you leave the Imperial hotel?"

"Because Millin spoke about us to the manager."

"You were put out of the Imperial?"

"I do not know if that was it."

"How much did Young give you altogether?"

"I don't know."

"Did he give you as much as forty thousand or fifty thousand dollars?"

"I cannot say how much."

"He was a most generous man, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Did Young ever say his wife might be a murderess?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said he was afraid Mrs. Young would kill him or kill me."

"This was the day before he died?"

"Yes, he said she was armed."

Afraid of Ocean Trip.

Miss Patterson said that when she told Young she would follow him to Europe, she had no idea of doing so. She was afraid of the ocean trip. She would have gone with Young had he asked her, but would not go alone.

It seemed best, however, to have Young believe that her promise was made in good faith, and beyond telling him that she did not fancy an ocean trip alone, said nothing to the contrary. They talked the plans all over again while sitting in a Harlem restaurant, early in the morning of June 3. Young drank great quantities of whiskey while she was very careful not to drink too much. He took as many as fifteen or twenty drinks of straight whiskey, she said, while she had only one glass of brandy. While sitting in the restaurant, Young gave her \$100—five \$20 bills. Her purse was full of bills, so she put the money in her stocking. Mr. Levy, Young's brother-in-law, was in the restaurant, but sat at another table. He joined them when they went out. Young said that he and Levy were going farther uptown, and asked her to accompany them, but she declined to do so, saying that Julia would worry. Julia always worried when she was out very late, she added. She said that Young was very angry when she insisted upon going home at once, but that his anger was short-lived, and that within three seconds everything was all right. She denied that Young struck her when she was getting into the cab, saying that he only stroked her face with his hand.

Supposed Parting Was Final.

"And you supposed that that was to be the final parting with Caesar Young?"

"I did."

"You had no intention of following him across the ocean?"

"I did not."

"But he supposed you were going to follow?"

"He did."

"You were feeling in good spirits that night?"

"Yes, I was."

"You said yesterday that you would lay down your life for Young?"

"I did."

"You loved him?"

"I did."

"Did you not, devotedly, he was the one man in the world for you?"

"Yes."

"And he was going away on the morning with his wife?"

"Yes."

"And still you were happy that night, knowing that he was going away?"

"I knew he was going away."

"Did you know he was going away for some time?"

"I knew he was going away."

"For some time?"

"I did not think so."

"And you did not feel bad about it?"

"Somewhat, but I did not show signs of grief by crying."

"Did it not occur to you that Caesar Young was going away with his wife?"

"Yes; and now I remember, I cried."

The witness said she did not know how long Young intended to be absent in Europe. She did not think it would be long.

"You did not care how long he was to be gone, did you?" asked Mr. Rand.

"Why, of course I cared," the witness flashed back at him.

Nothing had happened to disturb her

Finds Flaws in Water Contract

Judge Goodwin Calls the Proposed Agreement a "Jughandle" Affair.

Editor Tribune:—A careful study of the proposed contract between this city and the Cottonwood water-owners will make clear to any disinterested man that the contract should be revised in several essential particulars or never signed, for the reason that (1) it is a jug-handle contract. It ties the city up to what, in twelve hours, may become impossible of fulfillment, thereby entailing damages which cannot be computed; (2) it provides for a most unjust measurement of the waters of said Cottonwood creek; (3) it binds the city hand and foot to an arrangement which is to be made perpetual and which is liable to entail vast damages and does not bind the owners of Cottonwood to anything. (4) It makes no provision against accidents or catastrophes; (5) it is obscure, in places conflicting in phraseology; it is filled with surplusage; it is just such a proposed contract as lawyers would delight in displaying over such a one as would confuse courts and befog juries.

It makes it incumbent upon this city to take the waters of the Big Cottonwood forever, but gives no title to them.

It makes it optional on the part of owners, in case of twelve hours' failure to supply the lake water in lieu of the creek water, to turn the creek water back into its natural channel, or by letting it flow to the city to pile up cumulative damages against the city.

The measurements furnished have on their face the look of a direct graft, as will be seen by the terms.

It prescribes that the city shall supply 25 per cent more water from the lake than it received from the creek. To reach the amount in the creek, measurements must be made on the 1st of April, the 15th of April, the 1st of May, the 15th of May, then the 15th of June, the 15th of July and the 15th of August, and the city shall make good the amount of each measurement until the next measurement.

In a cold spring there will be more water on the 15th than on the 1st of April, more on the 15th than on the 1st of May, and this fact must have been known to the man who drafted the proposed contract, hence it provides for semi-monthly measurements up to the time when the great falling of begins, and then the measurements are extended to one month apart. Let us see how this will work in actual practice.

On the 15th of May, 1901, the creek was discharging 31.38 second feet of water by actual measurement. For this, under the proposed contract, the city would have to supply from the lake 39.22 second feet until June 15. But on June 15, 1901, the creek was discharging 12.15 second feet. Then, under this proposed contract the city would be giving more than 3 second feet for 1. The measurement being 12.15 second feet on June 15, under the proposed contract from June 15 to July 15 the city would be forced to supply 15.5 second feet until September 15. But on September 15 the creek was only discharging 6.81 second feet. Then from July 15 to August 15 the city would have to furnish 35 second feet, though on September 15 the creek was only running 4.93 second feet.

The graft can be seen at a glance. The city has its paid engineer. The honest way would be to measure the creek weekly to determine the supply for the ensuing week. In the old contract with the Parley creek farmers that was done.

"Provided that if said default should continue, that is to say, if the city should fail to supply said canal water to the farmers for the period of six months, then this agreement shall be null and void, and the city shall not be liable for any damages resulting from such default or failure to furnish said canal water, except the damages that may have accrued before the termination of this agreement."

There is nothing of the kind in this proposed contract. Rather, it binds the city to take the creek water forever, and should a calamity come like a failure to the lake, or a mighty storm that would obliterate the canal, the city would be mortgaged to the farmers so long as it had a dollar of taxable property.

Again, while the proposed contract is obscure, the evident intention is that the Cottonwood Canal company transfers its rights to the city so long as the city can supply the required amount of water from the lake, but it guarantees nothing. Suppose the farmers here and there say they will not take the Utah lake water, but will take upon Cottonwood water, what recourse will the city have? Not the slightest. The world, and especially the Cottonwood Canal company, besides the excess of water demanded, is to receive \$40,000 or \$50,000.

It is not a square deal, and no necessity of the city makes it incumbent upon the city to sign such an agreement.

Again, under the proposed agreement, the city will have to pay an enormous sum for the old Desert paper mill right to water. The water can be taken from below that right, and by gravity delivered above Mount Olivet cemetery at a point 22 feet from City Creek reservoir. Again, there is no occasion for a pumping plant to handle sewage or to flush the present sewer.

Again, there is now plenty of water for ordinary A. purposes, a pumping plant above Liberty park or at the Jordan running four months in the year would supply all the water needed for other than culinary purposes.

The moral of all this is that the election should be postponed until a new and more comprehensive and equitable plan can be reached by a commission appointed for that purpose.

The taxes of the city at present make it cheap for a man to live at a first-class hotel than to own a home. If the interest and sinking fund on \$1,000,000 more is to be added, the city should be protected. It should not expend the \$1,000,000 and then not only have nothing, but be liable to perpetual damage suits thereafter.

C. C. GOODWIN.

recollection of that morning until after the pistol-shot, she said, and until after the policeman got in the cab. She recalled distinctly having told Young during the drive that she had abandoned her idea of following him to Europe.

"I told him there was no use in talking about me going to Europe, because I am not going," I said. Then he reached over and seizing my wrists, drew me toward him. I did not want him to see that he had hurt me and turned my face away. Then came the report of the shot.

With the aid of a messenger from the District Attorney's office, Nan Patterson went through a pantomime to demonstrate the struggle which took place between Young and herself in the cab before Young was shot. According to her illustration Young first seized her right hand and then took both of her hands in one of his. When the shot was fired she thought Young's left hand was clinched in holding her two hands.

When Miss Patterson said she could not remember whether she had in her possession on July 3 any letters that had passed between her and Young, the prosecuting attorney turned to the prisoner's counsel and said:

"Mr. Levy, I ask you now to keep your promise to me to produce the letter which passed between Miss Patterson and Young in California last winter."

"You must be in terrible straits," said Mr. Levy.

"That is not answering my question."

"That is my only answer."

This completed the cross-examination and the defense rested its case.

Great Crowd Gathered.

A great crowd, anxious to witness the closing scenes of the trial, gathered during the recess, which was ordered after the defense rested, and the courtroom was packed when the afternoon session began.

Miss Patterson wore a smile when she came in and took her usual seat beside her counsel.

The first witness called in rebuttal by the prosecution was J. R. Marean, a newspaper reporter, who interviewed Miss Patterson in the Tombs several months ago. Mr. Levy objected to the testimony of Marean, but was overruled by Justice Davis. The witness said Miss Patterson told him that she and Young were sitting face to face when the shot was fired. There had been no quarrel before the shooting.

Mrs. Margaret Young, the bookmaker's widow, was then called, and after a series of objections had been overruled, was allowed to testify that it was upon her husband's suggestion that the tickets for Europe were purchased. She was not allowed, however, to tell the jury how much property her husband left at his death. Every question put to Mrs. Young by Mr. Rand met with an objection from Mr. Levy, and several brief but heated arguments between counsel resulted. While the arguments were going on, Mrs. Young glanced around the crowded courtroom. Once her eyes met those of Nan Patterson, and the defendant turned her head away.

Mrs. Young said that she and her husband had been estranged for a year because of his attentions to Miss Patterson, and that marital relations were not resumed until they went to live at Sheephead Bay last May. The prosecution then rested its case.

The court adjourned until tomorrow, when the closing arguments will be made.



CHEERFUL WOMEN.

How to Keep Happy.

DESPONDENCY is a thing of evil origin and evil results. Worry produces nothing but wrinkles and wretchedness. Let the reader put up a little note on her bureau, on her desk, and at the head of her bed, these two words, "Worry Worry." Worry is the greatest foe to the happiness of any household. An anxious, despondent face, a fretful, complaining voice, will make every one uncomfortable.

A woman's nerves are more truly the cause of worry than outside troubles. The nerves are to a woman's body the telegraph system, which surely warns her of any trouble in the feminine make-up.

WHY WOMEN HAVE 'NERVES.'

"That is the reason why women have 'nerves.' When our thoughts begin to grow cloudy and uncertain, our impulses and the warnings of pain and distress are sent like flying messages throughout our limbs and frame, we straightway, the trouble in ten, lay the cause of the trouble to some defect in the point where we first feel it. Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the womanly organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and systematically."

Dr. Pierce, during a long period of practice, found that a prescription made up entirely of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, cured over ninety per cent of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in a form that would make it easily procurable, and it can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

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